



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Germany and the final declaration of war, and to the purely adventitious character of some, at least, of the support which the League of Nations received from the South.

In his Introduction (p. xiv) Professor Dodd asserts that "historians are partisans like the rest of mankind". Perhaps in result; yet surely not in intention. For otherwise who is to draw the line between truth and opinion? And that line is an important one in an era of H. G. Wellses.

EDWARD S. CORWIN.

MINOR NOTICES

Gli Scienziati Italiani dall'Inizio del Medio Evo ai Nostri Giorni: Repertorio Biobibliografico. Diretto da Aldo Mieli. Volume I., part I. (Rome, Attilio Nardecchia, 1921, pp. viii, 235, 45 lire.) The present volume is the first installment of what may be described as a biographical dictionary of Italian scientists with especial attention to the bibliography of their writings and the literature concerning them. The period covered is from the beginning of the Middle Ages to our time, except that living scientists are not included. A supplementary volume is promised on scientists of classical antiquity who were born or lived in Italy. In the volume before us, of thirty-four scientists only one, Leonardo da Pisa, died before 1500, while five have passed away since 1900. It is hoped to continue the publication at the rate of a volume annually, which manifestly means that many years will pass before its completion. Professor Aldo Mieli, also editor of *Archivio di Storia della Scienza*, is assisted thus far by sixteen collaborators—all Italians—each of whom is responsible for the complete treatment of one or more of the scientists discussed. The book thus consists of thirty-four distinct discussions of as many men and their works, varying in length from two and one-half to twenty-three large double-columned pages. These discussions, as we are warned at the start, are arranged in no particular order, either alphabetical or chronological or of importance, reminding one of that ancient Italian scientist, Aelian of Praeneste in our third century, who, refusing to apologize for the utterly whimsical and haphazard order of his work *On the Nature of Animals*, remarked that it suited him, if it did not suit anyone else, and that he regarded a mixed-up order as more motley, variegated, and pleasing.

For each individual scientist there is a more regular method of treatment: first, a statement of the known facts of his life, then an estimate of the value of his scientific work, then a bibliography of writings by him and concerning him. Portraits and autograph letters are liberally introduced, and if the scientists are not always exactly handsome, their features are more regular than their handwriting in the case of the moderns, whose chirography evokes painful recollection of the sputtering steel pens in European libraries and hotels, and con-

trasts unfavorably with one specimen of a beautifully written letter of 1505. Apparently the art of penmanship has declined since the invention of printing.

In the competent bibliographies it is interesting to read the mere titles of books of science representative of the thought of several centuries, although the number of treatises turned out by these past scientists suggests a mass of material that may discourage the undertaking of a synthetic history of science. Some of the scientists here treated have been neglected by previous general histories of the sciences and medicine. On the other hand, some persons are now included who seem primarily philosophers and theologians rather than natural scientists. One also inclines to think that too many pages have been given to certain scientists as compared with others, but no doubt this was a difficult matter for the editor to regulate. On the whole, when completed and fully indexed, this should prove a very useful work of reference to students of the history of science.

LYNN THORNDIKE.

Arabian Medicine, being the Fitzpatrick Lectures delivered at the College of Physicians in November 1919 and November 1920. By Edward G. Browne, M.B., F.R.C.P., Sir Thomas Adams's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. (Cambridge, University Press, 1921, pp. viii, 138, 12s.) The title of this little volume is in the nature of the case more or less misleading, for, as the author points out, there was no medicine worthy of the name in Arabia before the Prophet, and very few native Arabs rose to eminence in science under the Caliphate, nearly all the writers of distinction being Jews, Syrians, or Persians. The medical literature is Arab only in a linguistic sense or in the looser usage which makes "Arabian" synonymous with "Islamic". It shows little originality, being "an eclectic synthesis of more ancient systems, chiefly Greek, but in a lesser degree Indian and old Persian, with a tincture of other exotic systems less easily to be identified". Historically, "Arabian" medicine is significant in the transmission of Greek medicine to medieval Europe, thereby preserving to modern times some material otherwise lost—like the seven books of Galen's *Anatomy*—and in the careful observations added from the practice of the great physicians of Islam. Four of these, Raban, Rhazes, Haly Abbas, and Avicenna, Dr. Browne analyzes briefly, but without adding notably to what may be found in the standard histories of medicine. The freshest material, and that of most interest to the general reader, is drawn from the anecdotes describing current medical practice and from the unpublished letters of Rashid, physician and premier at the Mongol court *ca.* 1300. Persian sources are especially utilized, including the information (p. 93) acquired at Teheran, that the majority of physicians sitting on the Persian Council of Public Health in 1887

"knew no medicine but that of Avicenna"! The discussion of love's malady in Avicenna would have gained point by utilizing Professor Lowe's brilliant study of Chaucer's "Lover's Maladye of Hereos" (*Modern Philology*, XI. 491-546). The book is pleasantly written, and will interest others than professional students of the history of medicine.

C. H. H.

The First Crusade: the Accounts of Eye-Witnesses and Participants. By August C. Krey, Associate Professor of History in the University of Minnesota. (Princeton, University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, 1921, pp. viii, 299, \$3.15.) This book is the extensive elaboration of a source-problem in medieval history, and as such should claim the attention of university teachers. It is apparently intended for use in a seminar made up of advanced students who lack the linguistic ability to use the sources in the original. Some scholars may doubt the wisdom of attempting to train students who labor under such a handicap, but if the seminar can be regarded as a phase of general education rather than a mere training school for would-be doctors of philosophy the usefulness of a book like this will be manifest. Indeed medievalists might well consider whether or not there are other topics which could be treated after the manner of this book.

The First Crusade is a subject well adapted to intensive study. It is a single topic, extensive but complete in itself. The sources are numerous and not only recount stirring events but also afford glimpses of eleventh-century conditions, reflect the spirit of the times, and give "the first fairly full description of European society since the fall of the Roman Empire in the West". For this study Professor Krey has translated fourteen letters from the crusaders, the complete texts of the *Anonymi Gesta Francorum* and the *Historia Francorum* of Raymond of Aguilers, and numerous extracts from all the other principal sources. The book is arranged topically and the appropriate extracts from each source follow one another under each heading, so that the student finds the work of selection already done and can concentrate his attention on the problems in criticism presented by the different passages. In order that he may be more competent to judge, there is an introduction to the texts explaining who each of the chroniclers was, what the general importance of the various sources is, and providing such necessary information of medieval terminology as will enable a novice to study the text with intelligence. In addition there are informative notes placed at the end of the volume and four maps (unmentioned in the table of contents) inserted in the text. The translator has sought to preserve the crudeness of expression, the vivid realism, and the differences in style and manner of the originals.

RICHARD A. NEWHALL.

Chetham Miscellanies. New series, volume IV. Edited by G. A. Stocks, James Tait, Ernest Broxap, H. W. Clemensha, and A. A. Mumford. [Remains Historical and Literary connected with the Palatine Counties of Lancaster and Chester, new series, volume LXXX.] (Manchester, Chetham Society, 1921, pp. 236.) The *Dunkenhalgh Deeds* (ca. 1200–1600), edited by Messrs. Stocks and Tait, occupy about one-half of the volume. They comprise those documents in the possession of Mr. G. E. A. Petre of Dunkenhalgh Hall which relate to the possessions of the family of Rishton located in Rishton, Church, Clayton, and Dunkenhalgh in the county of Lancashire. They are mainly deeds, but there are a few miscellaneous documents in the collection, such as records of arbitrations and of judicial proceedings. The documents supply copious information about the history of the Rishton family, which has been utilized by the editors in their introduction. They also contain much of interest to the local topographer and genealogist, and to the student of medieval agrarian systems. In this connection the editors advance the significant conclusion: "The details of land grants strongly support the view that Lancashire was outside the area in which one of two or three open fields, in all of which tenants had an equal share, was annually left fallow" (p. 3). The documents are edited in the form of a calendar with occasional verbatim citations.

The remainder of the volume contains four papers. Mr. Broxap edits extracts from the accounts of the churchwardens of Manchester between 1664 and 1710. They are primarily of local interest, although the accounts of expenditures yield some slight evidence of social and economic conditions. Mr. Clemesha describes the contents of the court-book of the manor of Bramhall (1632–1657), but he edits therefrom only two brief extracts. The record illustrates both legal and manorial history. Dr. Mumford edits some Latin verses and speeches composed by scholars of the Manchester Grammar School in 1640 and between 1750 and 1800. Conceivably the historian of education might utilize this material, but its chief value seems to be sentimental. Dr. Tait contributes some records of the portmoot of Salford found among the muniments of the duchy of Lancaster. They come from the sixteenth century, and they supplement the records of the same portmoot for a later period edited by Mr. Mandley in earlier volumes published by the Chetham Society. Their contents are similar to those found in medieval manorial court-rolls. The editor has translated into English those rolls which were written in Latin.

W. E. LUNT.

Calendar of Deeds and Documents [in] the National Library of Wales. Volume I. *The Coleman Deeds*. Compiled by Francis Green. (Aberystwyth, the Library, 1921, pp. xi, 466.) Mr. Ballinger.

the librarian of the National Library, writes in his preface: "This Volume . . . contains a Calendar of the Deeds relating to Wales purchased from the representatives of the late Mr. James Coleman." Neither he nor the editor vouchsafes any further information about the history of the documents. With few exceptions the documents are legal in character, and they relate mainly to the transfer of real estate. Deeds, mortgages, leases, bonds, wills, and marriage settlements are the most common, although judgments, inquisitions, coroners' inquests, pleas, trust agreements, and extracts from court rolls appear in considerable numbers. The documents range in date from 1361 to 1884. Only seven, however, were written before 1500, and comparatively few were issued after 1850. Many come respectively from the sixteenth century and from the first half of the nineteenth, but a large majority of them dates from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The *Calendar* will be of use principally to students of local history and genealogy. It contains thousands of names of persons and places, which the editor has preserved in their original forms. The present value of this material is impaired by the lack of an index, but a remedy of this defect is promised when the whole of a projected series of similar volumes has been completed. An index will make the book a notable addition also to the meagre materials available for the difficult task of locating Welsh place-names. The documents contain a small amount of information about agricultural arrangements and about some other economic aspects of the period, but several terriers, rentals, and inventories, which presumably would be the most valuable of the materials in this field, are among the few documents not summarized in the *Calendar*.

The documents appear to have been well edited. The summaries generally are comparatively full, and the selection of the material for inclusion in the *Calendar* seems to have been made with excellent judgment.

W. E. LUNT.

Une Institution d'Enseignement Supérieur sous l'Ancien Régime: l'Université de Louvain (1425-1797). Par Léon Van der Essen, Professeur à l'Université de Louvain. (Brussels and Paris, Vromant and Company, 1921, pp. 156, 5 fr.) Dr. Van der Essen's little volume on the University of Louvain is divided into two sections, containing the history of the university from its foundation down to the sack of the city in August, 1914, by the Germans, and the organization of the faculties and the university colleges. In this latter part of the book, the author, who is a recognized authority in his field, has contributed a valuable addition to Rashdall's treatment of medieval student life. The description of the dress of the students, their games and pranks, the ineradicable practice of hazing the *bleus*, or freshmen, and the

gallant though unsuccessful attempt on the part of scholars like Bellarmine to limit the drinking bouts, are included in a picturesque chapter. "Les étudiants de Louvain buvaient ferme!", says the author, in referring to this prohibition movement of the early seventeenth century. The usual quarrels between gown and town—the Pettermans, as the students called the citizens of Louvain, and the hardy venture of the *noctivagi*—the night-prowlers—give a lighter touch to the tedious account of faculty conflicts or of difficulties between the city and the university—"puissance à puissance".

Greater interest centres around the first half of Dr. Van der Essen's volume, namely around the rise, growth, and decadence of the university during its five centuries of life. During the long period which has elapsed since its foundation (1425), the University of Louvain has been the victim of all the political struggles in continental Europe. Louvain's first age of grandeur came when Erasmus led the humanistic movement in the university. The age of Albert and Isabella saw the apogee of Louvain's glory. The famous visit of 1617, by the Archduke, is unique in university annals. Suppressed during the French Revolution (1797), the university was resurrected in 1835, and from that time down to the unspeakable tragedy of August, 1914, Louvain had waxed strong and had grown in numbers and in intellectual powers.

Dr. Van der Essen's volume is the first of a series entitled *Collectio Lovanium*. It is a marvel of cogent historical synthesis, and the best account of the university which has appeared in modern times.

P. GUILDAY.

A Political History of Modern Europe, from the Reformation to the Present Day. By Ferdinand Schevill, Ph.D., Professor of Modern History in the University of Chicago. (New York, Harcourt, Brace, and Company, 1921, new ed., pp. xiv, 663, \$2.50.) This new edition of Professor Schevill's text-book is a reprint of all the chapters (except the last) which appeared in the original edition of 1907. As indicated at that time in this *Review* (XIII. 668), it is a very readable and readily assimilated outline of European history, suitable as a first text-book in good high-schools and even in elementary college courses. It is written in sprightly language and with imagination. It adheres closely to traditional political history, but is very successful in bringing out sharply the high points.

In the new edition the former final chapter has given way to a new one on the Character of European Civilization at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century. It emphasizes successfully the progress of science and the scientific method, the Industrial Revolution and its consequences, and the growth of colonization and imperialism. Two other new chapters explain European Diplomatic Relations and the Outbreak of the Great War, and the War and the Peace. It is here

that the author is at his best. Though necessarily very brief, these chapters show skilfully how European imperialism was the underlying cause, and Russian mobilization the immediate occasion, of the world-wide conflagration. They rightly emphasize the crime and blunder of invading Belgium, the importance of sea-power, the idealism with which America went into the war, the greatness of President Wilson's work at Paris, and the crippling effect on European reconstruction of America's failure to back up her leader by entering the League of Nations.

S. B. F.

Cosimo I., Duke of Florence. By Cecily Booth. (Cambridge, University Press, 1921, pp. xv, 325, 25s.) The aim of this attractive but outrageously expensive biography of the first Grand Duke of Tuscany is "to let Cosimo speak for himself and vindicate his character", and, at the same time, "to avoid any appearance of partizanship". The author persistently warns us that Cosimo de' Medici has been long considered a cruel and hypocritical tyrant, with all the vices but none of the virtues of the earlier Medici. She thinks that "the time has passed for writing in the style of 1848, when the word prince connoted vice, and that of republic, virtue", and would persuade us that the previous history of Florence and of Siena had proved that a limit should be set to a "liberty" which was seldom peaceful and never just. She believes that Cosimo strove, more than any of his forbears, to work for the good of Tuscany, and in the end deserved well of his country. In chapter X., we find an enthusiastic but convincing summary of his success in restoring peace and prosperity to the grand duchy.

Miss Booth sustains her thesis with scholarly care and moderation. She has used little unpublished material, except the correspondence of Maria Salviati, Cosimo's mother; but there is probably little new matter available. Her use of the published sources is thorough, and her bibliography helpful. It is remarkable, however, that she uses for the Sienese campaign only Courteault's condensed biography of Monluc (*Un Cadet de Gascogne au Seizième Siècle*, 1909), and not his original, critical, two-volume study of 1908; and, stranger still, quotes the Monluc *Commentaires* from de Ruble's antiquated edition of 1861. She differs, by the way, from Courteault in her view of Cosimo's responsibility for the atrocity of the warfare waged by the besieging army before Siena, considering that Marignano probably "exceeded Cosimo's instructions in his cruelty to the unhappy peasants" (p. 143). Courteault insists, with good evidence, that Marignano was, on the contrary, urged to greater severity by Cosimo.

The book will be of considerable value; but the reviewer feels that the author has placed undue emphasis on the necessity of whitewashing Cosimo's character. Sismondi's rage against tyrants is largely forgot-

ten, and Armstrong, in the *Cambridge Modern History*, presents practically the same ideas as does Miss Booth. One finds it hard to understand why she has consistently used the spelling *concistory*, and why, in her otherwise excellent translation of letters, she is inconsistent in sometimes translating such un-English phrases as *Sua Signoria*, *Sua Maestà Cesarea*, etc., but in more often leaving them untranslated.

T. F. JONES.

Zur Vorgeschichte des Quäkertums. Von Theodor Sippell, mit einem Vorwort von D. Friedrich Loofs. (Giessen, Alfred Töpelmann, 1920, pp. viii, 56.) Theodor Sippell, pastor in Schweinsberg (Hessen), is known for many minute and subtly discriminating studies in the English sects of the seventeenth century bearing on the origins of Continental pietism and English Quakerism. In the *Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche* for 1913 Sippell found for Labadie a formative or contributory influence in the more mystical circles of the English Independents. In Heft 12 of the *Studien zur Geschichte des Neueren Protestantismus*, 1920, Sippell presents an investigation of great importance: *Zur Vorgeschichte des Quäkertums*. Apart from the effort here made to trace a connection between Luther and George Fox in the succession Grindeltonians, Seekers, Quakers, the student of New England history will find some illumination for the dark topic of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson and the Antinomians. It is plain enough that Cotton and his admiring disciple had a different apprehension of religious experience from that which was characteristic of Calvinism, but the significance of the view of Cotton and Wheelwright has been obscured by the confused and inexpert utterances of Mrs. Hutchinson. Sippell provides meaning for the passage in Winthrop's *History* in regard to the prevention of undesired immigrants: "for it was very probable that they expected many of their opinion to come out of England from Mr. Brierly his church". This implied connection between the "Antinomians" and the Grindeltonians or followers of Roger Brerely helps to confirm inferences independently made by Sippell in his study of Brerely's sermons and the fifty Articles of Accusation against him, discovered by Sippell in the Bodleian Library. This study demonstrates that what differentiated Brerely and generated a new current in England was Brerely's adoption of Luther's version of religion unmodified by the Melanchthonian compromises. It is in this Lutheran piety of Brerely, confused by inconsistent Calvinist positions in the minds of his followers, that we have the genesis of the Antinomian Independents, and later of the Westmoreland Seekers who were recruits of George Fox.

To this monograph Professor Friedrich Loofs provides an introduction, and an appendix contains the Articles of Accusation from the Bodleian manuscript, as well as a theological poem by Brerely. It is on the basis of such detailed studies that the spiritual history of Protestantism will ultimately be written.

De Theologische Faculteit te Leiden in de 17de Eeuw. Door Dr. A. Eekhof, Buitengewoon Hoogleraar te Leiden. (Utrecht, G. J. A. Ruys, 1921, pp. vii, 506.) The work of Dr. Eekhof contains 186 documents from the archives of the theological faculty of Leiden which concern the extra-mural relations of the faculty in the seventeenth century. To this collection is prefixed an historical sketch which serves to elucidate all these documents. Both the historical introduction and the documents are provided with minute and painstaking annotations, biographical and bibliographical, that make the publication of great value for any student conscientiously occupied with this period. Polyander, Walaëus, Rivetus, Thysius, Trigland, Spanheim, Heidanus, Cocceius, Hoornbeek, Wittichius, Hulsius—the world no longer cites these names or consults their erudite works or glimpses any personal characteristics that might reveal their private life; yet in their day they were men of mental power, solid learning, and voluminous production, and historical evolution used them as its vehicles.

The University of Leiden was founded in 1575 by William Prince of Orange, primarily as a Calvinist school. Netherlanders had resorted formerly to Louvain or Wittenberg, or after 1559 to Heidelberg and Geneva, but now Leiden could offer theological learning from men trained by Beza in Geneva. After the Synod of Dordrecht its eminent scholars drew students from England, Scotland, Italy, France, Poland, and Hungary. It was a characteristically Calvinist school, occupied, not as Lutheranism was, with the interest of soteriology, but with the mysteries of divine sovereignty as unfolded in the revealed scriptures; averse to all mystics or Anabaptist appeals to the inner word, resolving the Christ-in-us in the historical Christ; a school whose eminence was therefore greatest in the exegesis of Scripture, with more than usual assistance from a knowledge of Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic.

The documents show how commanding was the influence of these authoritative exponents of the Word of God. We see them as censors of literature. When Socinian works begin to circulate the magistrates ask advice of the theological faculty and receive so drastic a condemnation of the heresy that the books are ordered to be burned. But the documents show that the condemnation had to be several times repeated, and was ineffectual. It is interesting also to see how their judgment was sought in regard to controversies and church administration, and in particular for the decision of marriage questions. They enjoyed a dominance like that of the clergy in the early days of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Dr. Eekhof's editing of this material indicates accomplished scholarship, and his historical sketch is well ordered and interesting. One criticism is, however, in order. He does not exhibit distinctly, in relation to the development of Protestant thought, the significance of

the federal theology of Cocceius and the Cartesianism of Heidan and Wittich. These innovations in theological method were the means of transition from Protestant scholasticism to new forms, by which an historical construction of the Bible and the eighteenth-century debate over Reason and Revelation were at least introduced. Dr. Eekhof might well have given us these perspectives.

FRANCIS A. CHRISTIE.

The Social and Industrial History of Scotland, from the Union to the Present Time. By James Mackinnon, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, University of Edinburgh. (London and New York, Longmans, Green and Company, 1921, pp. viii, 298, 16s.) As another reminder that Scotland, in consenting to parliamentary union with England, did not altogether relinquish her identity, comes this compact but comprehensive book. It fills a gap in the literature of Scottish history, for it is the first general treatment of that history's social and industrial phases which gives careful attention to the last half-century. With the eighteenth century, indeed, less than a fourth of the volume has to do, because, although the second half of that period saw wide industrial and social revolution, it was given to the times that followed to witness "the rise of a new Scotland in which the old would have no little difficulty in recognizing itself".

The author's outlook is catholic. He has, however, his predilections. Naturally, as one who finds recreation chiefly in gardening and golf, he appears keenly interested in technique; he enjoys picturing clearly any significant process, whether the mining of coal, the action of a screw-propeller, the making of linoleum or of books, or the cleansing of a city. He pays more attention to such matters than to details of organization and management. The story's human interest is enhanced by sketches of the careers of epoch-making or epoch-marking men, especially inventors, authors, artists, preachers. The author reveals his opinions without apology, be it in proclaiming Carlyle's *Machtpolitik* unwholesome, condemning a continuance of war-time animosity towards Germany, championing the church-union movement, voicing pride at the record of the Clyde shipyards, or admitting shame at the evils of overcrowding and drunkenness. He shows himself a true Scot, in stating that though the use of meat had become common among farm servants by the end of the last century it was "at the expense, however, of the decrease in the use of oatmeal, which is greatly to be deplored". Acknowledging the fundamental importance of industrial and commercial growth as conditioning factors in Scotland's recent development, he avoids, nevertheless, giving them disproportionate emphasis. Education, for example, receives as much attention as agriculture; literature and journalism as much as the mining, iron, and steel industries. With a reminder that "ecclesiastical contention and theo-

logical discussion have entered very deeply into Scottish social life", more space is allotted to religious life than to the rise and extension of railways. One might wish that the author had seen fit to do a little more generalizing than could be done in the three pages devoted to that purpose; the book as it stands is a collection of rather detached topical studies. Yet altogether, for a work so compact with detail, it is eminently human and readable. Presswork of the usual high Edinburgh standard makes the volume a delight to handle. Used with college classes this book should correct the common undergraduate notion that Scotland socially and industrially is merely an appanage of England.

REGINALD G. TROTTER.

Tropical Holland: an Essay on the Birth, Growth, and Development of Popular Government in an Oriental Possession. By H. A. van Coenen Torchiana. (Chicago, University Press, 1921, pp. xiv, 317, \$2.50.) The Netherlands East Indies might well appear upon the American map as "India Ignota". During the war when it became fashionable to talk about the great future before us in dealing with foreign countries, a vague attempt was made to interest our younger business men in the Dutch East Indies. For almost three years the Suez Canal was closed to neutral vessels, and trade between the Netherlands and the East Indian colonies used a new but circuitous route which followed the general line of Rotterdam, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Batavia. Our immigration officials encouraged the entente cordiale between these valuable colonies and ourselves by manhandling those Hollanders who happened to have been born in the tropics and by treating them as "colored people" although they were as white as the best Irishman who ever handled a shillelagh. Some of those peaceful travellers were administrators of territories which in mere size compared favorably with several of our states. Others were high in the councils of the almighty oil-companies. And the treatment, as recent developments in the oil-field have shown, was not entirely appreciated. As for the new trade-route it was discontinued the moment the Armistice whistles ceased to blow. The Panama Canal was deserted for the famous desert ditch between Suez and Port Said, and the existence of the populous islands of the distant Indies was forgotten.

Perhaps the disarmament discussions will make our people more familiar with the musical names of Java and Sumatra and the Moluccas and Banda and Banka and Borneo. The inevitable Japanese have found their way to the possessions of the Netherlands and the Dutch government is welcoming the general unpopularity of these foreign wanderers as a godsend. Dutch papers show the natives what would become of them were they to forsake allegiance to Holland. The Japanese is the bogey-man whose grinning menace keeps many a movement for

Indian self-government within bounds. Of these movements, of the aspirations of the native and the indolent inability of his leaders, Mr. Torchiana speaks with sound understanding. He wastes no sympathy upon the stock-conservative who "knows the natives, my dear Sir, knows them better than they know themselves", and who insists that all ideas of self-government are so much bolshevik nonsense. Neither does he praise the ubiquitous sentimentalist who loves whatever is brown, slightly-brown, or pure black because the people of that hue "have such beautiful souls". He shows that salvation lies on the very narrow and difficult path between the two extremes and he gives an adequate description of the historical background which is responsible for the anomalous condition of a colonial empire of fifty million people which is peacefully administered by a mere handful of civil administrators and fewer soldiers than are counted among the legionaries of New York's chief of police.

The book is hardly what the Swiss call a "hochwissenschaftliche Arbeit". It makes no such pretence. It is an excellent compilation and the sort of little book which saves you hours of irritating and puttering labor when you must know something connected with tropical Holland, when the *Britannica*, as usual, leaves your curiosity unsatisfied, and when you are in despair to discover just when Raffles was governor-general and when the abominable "Cultuur Stelsel" was abolished.

H. W. v. L.

William Bolts, a Dutch Adventurer under John Company. By N. L. Hallward, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press, 1920, pp. viii, 210, 15s.) This is the remarkable story of a Dutchman in the service of the English East India Company "who by private trade accumulated a fortune of £90,000 in six years, who, single-handed, defied for two years the civil and military authorities in Bengal, and who ruined an ex-Governor (Verelst) by litigation, and revenged himself on the Company for his forcible deportation, first by publishing a bitter attack on their administration in Bengal, and afterwards by establishing rival factors in the East Indies under the protection of the Imperial Austrian Government".

The book is not a narrative but a series of episodes occurring in Bengal following Clive's victory in 1757. The episodes reveal the Company's relations to its factors, their unscrupulous disregard of the Company's interests, their devotion to their own private trade, their intrigues with the agents of other countries, their arrogant threats against the native rulers in the name of the English government, and above all their exasperating oppression of the natives through the absurd claim to participation in the inland trade, consisting largely of salt, betel-nut, and tobacco, without payment of duties, while insisting that the natives were subject to such duties. The latter claim was the direct cause of the Patna massacre in 1763, as Governor Van Sittart, who honestly,

though undiplomatically, opposed the private trade interests of the members of the Council, shows more clearly in his published correspondence.

The circumstances of Bolt's deportation to England raised a number of questions concerning the legal status in India of factors who had been dismissed from the Company's service. Indeed the book illustrates exceptionally well the endless variety of questions and disputes which enabled the Company's officials, practically irresponsible, gradually to encroach on the sovereignty of the native rulers.

The book is by no means as valuable as a well-rounded account of this period in Indian history would be, but it contains interesting illustrations for such a history.

GEORGE F. ZOOK.

D'Ulm à Iéna: Correspondance inédite du Chevalier de Gentz avec Francis James Jackson, Ministre de la Grande-Bretagne à Berlin, 1804-1806. Par Commandant M.-H. Weil. (Paris, Payot et Cie., 1921, pp. 336, 18 fr.) Few men were possessed so completely as was Friedrich Gentz with the *cacoethes scribendi*. His active mind had an innate affinity with ink. The contemporary French Revolution and Napoleon, to both of which he was hostile, and the old order and Metternich to both of which he was attached, were large and engaging subjects for his active brain and ready pen. A bibliography of his writings and of material about him published fifteen years ago fills almost seventy pages of the *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Oesterreichische Geschichtsforschung*. Much has appeared since. Evidently the end is not in sight, for Commandant Weil has discovered in the Record Office a packet of letters not hitherto used. M. Weil is a veteran forager in archives. For this discovery, he has all the enthusiasm imparted by a discovery. The letters are by Gentz. They are addressed to Jackson, the English ambassador in Berlin. They fall within the years 1803-1806. They have not been published, therefore they are important and should be published.

The abundance of material from and about Gentz enables one to ask sharply, do these letters add anything to our knowledge about Gentz and the period? The frank answer is that the contribution is small and relatively unimportant. Jackson scarcely took the trouble to answer the letters, and tried to silence the irrepressible Gentz. Gentz was unabashed. He was bound to keep open all avenues of information and persistent in stimulating every influence against Napoleon and against the Austrian ministers who paid Gentz four thousand florins a year. Furthermore, he was anxious to the point of distress, at the possibility of losing the stipend paid him by the British ministry. He could not be suppressed.

There is interest in the letters on the confusion and despair after Mack's surrender at Ulm and after the allies' defeat at Austerlitz. The letter in which Gentz depicts what he thinks Haugwitz, the Prus-

sian negotiator, would do when face to face with Napoleon, is so uncannily correct that you might surmise Gentz, writing in professed ignorance three weeks after the events, was making a great impression on Jackson on the basis of information received, perhaps, through Hoym, the governor of Silesia. Gentz's early estimate of Metternich as the coming man is made clearer by these letters.

Many of the letters are expansions of covering notes to accompany the stream of memoirs to be transmitted to London. These memoirs are not here published. The most important are probably in print, although the editor does not identify them. His contribution is chiefly in the identification, by long and unnecessary foot-notes, of persons mentioned in the letters. Ninety pages of appendices are used to the same purpose. Thus a book is made out of material that a discriminating editor could have brought within the compass of a contribution to an historical magazine.

G. S. FORD.

Twenty Years: Being a Study in the Development of the Party System between 1815 and 1835. By Cyril Alington, Head Master of Eton. (Oxford, Clarendon Press; London and New York, Oxford University Press, 1921, pp. 207.) The exact scope of this essay is not easily defined. The anticipation of the reviewer that it would be a disquisition on the party system was no less happily disappointed than his fear that it might be a chronicle of political events of the conventional type. The leaders of the parties constitute the main consideration rather than the parties themselves. Sketches of their personalities, written with rapid strokes of a facile pen, and judgments of their statesmanship, given with mature and thoughtful deliberation, are strung upon a slender thread of political narrative, sufficient to provide the unity necessary for readers whose acquaintance with the period is slight, but not so long as to burden those who possess greater knowledge of this aspect of the subject.

The value of the contribution does not rest primarily upon the presentation of new facts. The author's modest disclaimer of original research, to be sure, must be taken with some qualification, for while he does not cite his authorities systematically, his text gives evidence of acquaintance with many contemporary memoirs, letters, and diaries; but it is true that he has neither discovered material hitherto unexplored nor attempted such a thorough investigation of all available evidence as might produce a great positive addition to our knowledge. The book, nevertheless, fills a place of importance in the historical literature dealing with the period. This place is so happily designated by the author, that nothing better can be done than to quote his words (p. 9):

. . . first impressions honestly recorded, have a value distinct from

those arrived at by long thought and study. A rapid survey may be inaccurate but it has a unity of its own, and laborious historians may fail to

recapture

The first fine careless rapture

with which they have once believed themselves to appreciate the true meaning of a period or the true character of a statesman.

This statement of his purpose is an accurate measure of his accomplishment with regard to the personalities of the statesmen of the period. Since Walpole characterized them from his Whig viewpoint so many studies of individual statesmen have been made, that it is high time for a new standard of measurement. This it is, which Mr. Alington gives us.

The treatment accorded the subject is such that it is difficult to imagine the type of reader, be he historical student or politician, serious-minded reformer or literary dilettante, who would not derive both pleasure and profit from the perusal of the volume. The narrative is enlivened by the author's keen sense of humor, finding outlet sometimes in his own epigrammatic expression and sometimes in the quotation of the pointed and pithy sayings of contemporaries. The author's selection of the latter material displays a penetrating judgment of historical values and his application of it a particularly happy appreciation of literary values. His kindliness, however, removes the sting which such a style generally carries with it. In all men he sees the bad but emphasizes the good. The strongest partizan must admit the tolerance of his judgments, while the historical student is likely, I think, to be impressed with the soundness of them.

W. E. LUNT.

Queen Victoria. By Lytton Strachey. (New York, Harcourt, Brace, and Company, 1921, pp. iii, 434, 17s. 6d.) It is not easy to assign a place or a value to this book. To judge it as a source of information would be useless, because it is nearly devoid of substance. To test it with canons of historical method would be ungraciously to point out that it follows none. Yet there is about the book such an undeniable attitude, such an uncommon presentation, that one is tempted to call it simply "Mr. Strachey's Victoria"; and to trust that the initiated will grasp the implication.

Mr. Strachey has really succeeded in turning "Victoria" into something that resembles a light opera. Here is comedy in plenty, pathos, satire, irony; at the end, too, a tepid recessionary likely to satisfy the scruples of his audience—though perhaps not of Mr. Strachey himself—with a solemn note of altered measure at the passing of the great queen. For Mr. Strachey rather creates the impression of being, self-consciously, the most amused spectator of his own composition, only readjusting his features slightly at the funereal moment of fare-

well. His biography is not so much a gauge of character as a subtle display of incident and circumstance. He skims dexterously over a surface of anecdote and idiosyncrasy, gathering up the trivial and the familiar as he hurries along, never pausing once to fathom.

The general reader relishing entertainment at the expense of royalty assuredly will adopt Mr. Strachey's "Victoria" as his very own. He will be amused at the class of story that pictures Victoria stamping her foot in vexation at the Prince Consort; or pounding in vain at "Albert's" door demanding admittance because she is "Queen of England"; or at the description of Victoria in later life sentimentally plucking primroses to send to Disraeli in return for the thick and fulsome flattery of that "old comedian". In such a field an anecdotist finds abundant scope. Mr. Strachey has kept his field rather unduly restricted, however; perhaps because he confined the preparation of his volume to a minimum of reading effort. Grouping together his anecdotal material, with a few exceptions it is apparent that it comes in part from the journals, letters, and diary of the queen, with the *Life* of the Prince Consort and the inevitable Creevey, Stockmar, and Greville; in part from the lives of the Victorian prime ministers: in other words from only the current publications on the Victorian era to be found in any small private library. We are limited then to two sets of views of the queen: one, that is often too private and familiar; another, that is often merely ceremonious and official. Between the two extremes the real queen scarcely emerges.

When the character of the queen—as distinct from Victoria's incidental career—is made the subject of study, it were better done by a writer temperamentally more in sympathy than Mr. Strachey with the Victorian era, and less prone to look askance at its moral tempests. The trivial side of its great personages belies their force and depth. Mr. Strachey's biography is essentially an essay in Victorian trivialities—as refreshing to the student as it is captivating to the general reader—but, after all, only refreshing.

C. E. FRYER.

British Policy and Opinion during the Franco-Prussian War. By Dora Neill Raymond, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. C., no. 1.] (New York and London, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1921, pp. 435, \$4.50.) Two brief chapters of this study are devoted to a survey of Britain's relations with France and Prussia, 1860-1870, and of the political situation in France during the first six months of 1870. The author then traces the negotiations and events of the momentous July days and discusses with a considerable amount of detail the attitude of the British government and of the public to the war and the various problems connected therewith. Among the topics treated with special care might be

mentioned Britain's efforts to safeguard Belgian neutrality by reinsurance treaties and to prevent the spreading of the conflict by creating a league of neutrals; the gradual veering of public sympathy in favor of France; the reception accorded to the Third Republic and the German Empire; the attitude toward France's efforts at enlisting aid or securing mediation by a friendly power; Russia's abrogation of the Black Sea clause in the Treaty of 1856 and the London Conference, 1871; Germany's peace terms and the Treaty of Frankfurt.

The book is based chiefly on material from British newspapers and periodicals. Journals representing different social and political views have been examined with great care. Biographies, memoirs, and reminiscences of men and women active and prominent at this time have been used, but the list of these is not exhausted. It is hardly advisable to present even a brief survey of Britain's foreign relations during the sixties without consulting the lives of Palmerston, Russell, and Clarendon. Important omissions are noted also for the period covered by the main part of the study. The memoirs of Lord Cranbrook and Henry Reeve; Selborne, *Memorials*; Argyll, *Autobiography*; the lives of Goschen, Lord Houghton, J. A. Roebuck, and Shaftesbury, among others, contain bits of information that shed light on both policy and opinion. Use has been made of Hansard and the blue books, but one searches in vain for the most important French and German sources on the war and its origin.

Dr. Raymond reveals successfully British opinion during eventful months. Excerpts, skillfully chosen from a variety of sources, admirable summaries, and interesting episodes are knit together in a continuous story. As a study in policy the book has less value. It is too fragmentary on this topic. Nor is it clear that the author appreciates the tasks faced by Gladstone's great ministry.

Numerous foot-notes, a bibliography, and a good index make the book very serviceable. Several errors, some of which are doubtless due to careless proof-reading, have been noted. S. Low and L. C. Sanders are the authors of vol. XII. of *The Political History of England*, edited by W. Hunt and R. L. Poole. The numbers for foot-notes on page 233 are hopelessly confused, and we have Gray for Grey (page 31, note 3); Morley for Fitzmaurice (page 269, note 2). It has also been found impossible to trace many of the references to the *British Parliamentary Papers*. Such references should be made to year and volume of the blue books and the page of the "command paper".

PAUL KNAPLUND.

Histoire de la Troisième République. Par Lieutenant-Colonel Émile Simond, de l'Armée Territoriale. Tome I., *Présidence de M. Carnot, 1887-1894.* Tome II., *Présidence de M. Casimir-Périer; Présidence de M. Félix Faure, 1894-1896.* Tome III., *Présidence de M. Félix Faure, 1897-1899.* (Paris, Charles-Lavauzelle et Cie., 1913, 1921, pp.

470, 355, 444; 22.75 fr.) The first of these three volumes, covering the years 1887 to 1894, was published in 1913. At that time the intent of the author appears to have been that ultimately it would become the fifth in a six-volume series on the history of the Third Republic from 1870 to 1899. Then something, presumably the war, led to long delay and a change of plan. Instead of going back to 1870, the author decided to go on to 1919. Volumes II. and III., which have just appeared, carry the narrative on to 1899. Four more volumes, covering the period from 1899 to 1919, are announced for future publication.

About two-thirds of the space is devoted to a sort of general chronicle of public affairs, the remainder to a number of special chapters dealing with colonial, military, and naval matters. The chronicle portion consists of short sections, ranging from three or four lines to several pages. Each section gives a rather arid and colorless account of some event which attracted considerable attention at the moment of its occurrence. The arrangement is strictly chronological. Little in the way of explanation or interpretation is attempted. Each section stands so completely apart that if the reader is to get any general narrative he must construct it for himself. For the French who lived through the years covered by this chronicle it may serve to call to mind in concise and convenient form what they read in the newspapers at the time and as a useful statement of the bare facts about occurrences of a few years ago. But those who are not already rather well informed on the subject will get little assistance toward an understanding of the history of the Third Republic.

The special chapters include two upon the army from 1887 to 1899, and one upon the navy from 1871 to 1899. They consist almost exclusively of statistics and administrative details, useful perhaps for reference, but not illuminating. The chapters on colonial matters are distinctly the best feature of the entire history. Colonel Simond believes strongly in the value of the French colonial empire. In spite of the inclusion of more geographical details than readers can readily assimilate, his accounts of the hardships endured and courage displayed by French explorers in Africa are stirring narratives. The story of the French conflicts with the natives in West Africa, especially with Samory and his followers, is told almost equally well. His description of the difficulties overcome in the conquest of Madagascar is remarkably vivid.

Except on colonial affairs, Colonel Simond does not often disclose his own opinion about the matters he relates. In general he occupies a middle position and is somewhat disposed to be severe toward the parliamentary régime, owing to its frequent changes of ministry and its manner of handling the budget. Wherever a question of conflict between civil and military authorities arises his sympathies are with the army.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

Collected Papers, Historical, Literary, Travel, and Miscellaneous. By Sir Adolphus William Ward, Litt.D., Hon.LL.D., Master of Peterhouse. In four volumes. Volumes I. and II., *Historical*. (Cambridge, University Press, 1921, pp. xi, 407, 397; 48s.) The Cambridge University Press has done a graceful and fitting thing in republishing the essays and reviews that have come from the pen of the learned Master of Peterhouse. It is a just tribute to one whose erudition has contributed so much to various phases of literary and political history.

These two volumes include the *Splitter* and *Spöne* from the political history workshop. There are thirty-seven of them in all. Ten are reprints of essays or lectures and the rest are reviews which have appeared chiefly in the *Saturday Review*, *Manchester Guardian*, and *English Historical Review*. In point of time the latter range from the fourth edition of Bryce's *Holy Roman Empire* in 1873, which in an additional chapter took notice of the new German Empire, to Lord's *Second Partition of Poland*, published in 1916. They are as varied in interest as Finlay's *History of Greece*, Friedländer's *Sittengeschichte Roms*, the *Songs of the Thirty Years' War*, Gardiner's *Reign of Charles I.*, Gentz's *Letters*, Hertslet's *Map of Europe by Treaty*, and Hohenlohe's *Memoirs*. Most of them are related to the history of Germany, especially the minor states and the seventeenth century. They are (except the forty-two pages on Gardiner) essentially brief essays, which summarized for the readers of the *Spectator* or *Guardian* in an independent and discriminating way the contributions of scholars to whose works the intelligent reader might not have access. How much they gave or presupposed of a factual character is indicated by a twenty-three-page double-column index of proper names.

Of the essays, the most familiar is that which opens the volume edited by Kirkpatrick as *Lectures on the History of the Nineteenth Century* (1904). The historian of the development of the idea of a league of nations will find interesting suggestions as he compares this with the opening essay on the Peace of Europe written in 1873 and again with Professor Ward's little pamphlet in the *Helps for Students of History* published by the S.P.C.K. in 1920. There will not be many better examples available of the development, in an intelligent mind, during the last half-century, of a significant idea.

The most extensive essay is the hundred pages devoted to the decline of Prussia under Frederick William II. (1786-1797.) It is the only treatment of this reign, of any length, available in English. Written in 1891 it leans heavily on Philippson and Sybel but despite attacks on the former they are good supports. The essay—like others—is sturdily left without reference to any literature since its preparation. While it is wholly political in content it is unsympathetic and therefore essentially unpolitical in interpretation.

In the reviews of the historical literature of the Thirty Years' War and of the lesser German states, especially Hanover, Dr. Ward

is most at home. Even the specialist will be glad to have available what he wrote about books for the readers of enlightened popular periodicals, and his own interpretations of Elizabeth of Bohemia, the effects of the Thirty Years' War, and Leibnitz as a politician.

Le Maréchal Lyautey: le Soldat, l'Écrivain, le Politique. Par Amédée Britsch. [Les Cahiers de la Victoire.] (Paris, La Renaissance du Livre, 1921, pp. 265, 6.75 fr.) This little biography may at first seem superficial and thus easily be underrated. The author admits that he has little acquaintance with the lands in which the marshal won his fame. The work is frankly eulogistic and depends largely upon personal impressions received through contact with the subject, supported by letters and other works of Marshal Lyautey and some magazine articles about him, yet it does accomplish the chief purpose of the author: "instruire le lecteur de l'oeuvre coloniale et faire rendre justice à ses ouvriers".

The reader can get more of value from the book than if its faults were less transparent. It vindicates the French army and the colonial wars. Marshal Lyautey is shown as a wise administrator as well as an able general. Quotations from his letters reveal him more as a soldier and statesman than as a writer. Probably the achievement for which he will be best known in history will be the preservation of Morocco to France during the World War. He sent nearly all his French soldiers back to help France, and when ordered to retire to the coast towns he stayed where he was with his handful of French and his African troops, kept up French prestige, and lost no ground. The result was that Morocco did not have to be reconquered. We read with interest of the cabinet crisis at Paris in which he, as minister of war, appears as a soldier and administrator but not as a politician. The book gives the impression that Marshal Lyautey will loom up still greater from the perspective of the future than from the standpoint of the present.

The book is well and sympathetically written. It contains considerable information in regard to French expansion in Morocco and the political atmosphere there. There are two maps, an autograph of the marshal, and one or two portraits. There is no index, but there is a bibliography of works published by, or relating to, Marshal Lyautey.

A. I. A.

The Economics of Communism, with special reference to Russia's Experiment. By Leo Pasvolosky. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1921, pp. xvi, 312, \$2.25.) Russia has been so abundantly described and explained since 1917—sufficiently to make almost any country misunderstood—that a new book upon it might expect a dubious welcome. But Mr. Pasvoloski has entered a rather new territory in that

broad field; or rather, he has explored it in a different way. He has written a criticism of communism as an economic theory, based upon its application in Russia. He has performed his task in an unexciting but convincing manner, with abundant citation of facts to support each statement and conclusion. He does not argue, but records and analyzes. His style might be better—it is too abstract, and his points sometimes lack clear definition for that reason—but it takes him to his goal.

The book contains two parts. In the first the soviet economic system is described under chapters dealing respectively with nationalized production, co-operative distribution, and the agrarian scheme. In the second part the results actually attained in each of these fields are stated and discussed. All the data given are from official Bolshevist sources.

Mr. Pasvolski is unusually well qualified to deal with the theme which he has treated. He was born in Russia and knows the country and its language. Though he has not been there since the Revolution, he has had access to some of the best collections of Bolshevist newspapers, reports, and documents outside of the Soviet Republic. He has also been in touch with eye-witnesses of events and conditions in Russia. His sympathies are not Bolshevist; but his bias against communism is well controlled, and his book is thoroughly judicial in spirit as well as statement.

Russia has been much more thoroughly studied as an economic clinic by Europeans than by Americans. More than two years ago the Osteuropa-Institut in Breslau published a carefully edited volume upon *Russisches Wirtschaftsleben seit der Herrschaft der Bolschewiki*. It was high time that we had such a study in the United States.

VICTOR S. CLARK.

La Constitution Allemande du 11 Août 1919. Par René Brunet, Professeur de Droit Constitutionnel à la Faculté de Droit de Caen. Préface par Joseph Barthélemy, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris. (Paris, Payot et Cie., 1921, pp. xviii, 364, 18 fr.) The author of this book has distinct qualifications for his task. He is an exceptionally promising representative of the younger school of French constitutional lawyers; he writes with characteristic French lucidity; and he has had several years of experience as judicial counsellor to the French embassy at Berlin. Accordingly he has been able to produce the most exhaustive, dispassionate, and generally learned exposition of the German republican constitution which has come from any non-German writer; and it may be added that no German discussion of the subject with which the reviewer is familiar is equally satisfactory, at all events for non-German students.

Save incidentally, the constitutional history of Germany prior to 1918 is not touched; ten pages suffice to bring the author to the collapse of the imperial régime. It would have been better to devote a

fair amount of space to an account of tendencies toward ministerial responsibility and other salient phenomena before 1914, and especially to a description of movements for political reform in the period 1915-1918; the historically-minded reader would very properly like much more background for the establishment of the socialist republic than is supplied. Being a constitutional lawyer, however, and not a historian, Professor Brunet has preferred to enter almost immediately upon his task of analysis and exposition. Perhaps he has felt that German constitutional development, down to 1915 at all events, has already been adequately treated—as indeed it has been—in *Les Institutions Politiques de l'Allemagne Contemporaine* by Professor Joseph Barthélemy, who contributes a preface to the present volume. At any rate, after a twenty-page account of the framing and adoption of the new constitution, all that follows is concerned with the basis and character of the republican system: the position of the states; the principle of democracy and its various applications; the machinery of government; the rights and duties of citizens; and the extraordinary economic and social provisions which give the constitution its principal distinction.

On the whole, Professor Brunet thinks well of the constitution as a document, and not badly of the new governmental system, considering the peculiar conditions under which it arose and must operate. He, however, rarely praises or condemns; and when questions about the constitution's durability and probable lines of development arise he entirely refuses to be drawn into the rôle of a prophet. Even in purely constitutional matters he is exceedingly cautious, as, for example, when, after presenting the arguments on the question whether the present German system is federal or unitary, he dismisses the whole matter by saying that, since the place of the states in the union is fully defined in the constitution, the question of federalism is academic and not worth discussing. In this instance, and in some others, a more positive conclusion would be welcome.

FREDERIC A. OGG.

Historical Source Book. By Hutton Webster, Ph.D., Professor in the University of Nebraska. (Boston, New York, Chicago, D. C. Heath and Company, 1920, pp. iv, 211, \$1.60.) Mr. Webster states, in the preface to this volume, that his purpose is to exhibit to high-school students "the historical development in England and America, and later on the Continent, of orderly, constitutional, and democratic government. . . . Second, . . . to trace the growth of international law and international relations". For these purposes thirty-three documents are given, all but Magna Charta and the Confirmation of Charters of 1297 dating from the last three centuries.

With the use of about two-thirds of his material, Mr. Webster attains his first aim with distinct success. The connection between suc-

cessive documents is not often close, yet as a whole, they give an orderly exposition of the growth of democratic ideals. The strictly chronological arrangement leaves an interesting impression of close relationship between Western Europe and America.

The second objective is, in the nature of things, more difficult to reach and the limitations of space are more keenly felt. The documents selected are indeed of great significance in the history of international relations, but they seem too few, too occasional, to trace the many slow and often hesitant steps in the development of international law.

The editor's prefatory paragraphs are excellent in giving briefly the reason for being of each document and its later importance. The index, though not extensive, is consistent.

S. F.

Guía Histórica y Descriptiva del Archivo General de Simancas. [By Don Juan Montero, archivist in charge.] (Madrid, *Revista de Archivos*, Olózaga 1, 1920, pp. 245.) In 1916 the *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas, y Muscos* began to publish, in sections supplementary to its successive issues, a series of guides to the chief Spanish archives. That relating to the Archivo Histórico Nacional at Madrid was published first (pp. 128); the guide to the archive at Simancas, prepared by its accomplished chief, has now been completed; in the case of the Archive of the Indies at Seville a catalogue (list of *legajos*) is being printed as supplementary matter in the successive numbers of the *Boletín del Centro de Estudios Americanistas*. Señor Montero's volume for Simancas contains some 50 pages of history and general description of the archive, 160 pages of detailed description of the various sections, an appendix of official documents, and excellent illustrations (15 plates in all). The latter show well the picturesque and interesting character of the old castle in which, not greatly to the credit of Spanish administrative method, these wonderfully rich old archives are still permitted to remain—for, as one who has recently visited Simancas can testify, present conditions of life in that forlorn village are no better than those described by previous visitors, from Bergenroth to Biaudet. Señor Montero's description, proceeding section by section, and almost *legajo* by *legajo*, is scholarly and clear, and his book will henceforth be the indispensable manual of all investigators. Especially will it be needed on account of the consolidation and renumbering of the *legajos* in the section called "Estado". Yet it has no index, and, though in fulness of information it far surpasses the existing guide published by Díaz Sánchez in 1885, the latter's lists have so perspicuous an arrangement that his book will still have some utility, and not be wholly superseded. Of descriptions of the place by foreigners (who can speak more freely than Don Juan might choose to do), Biaudet's, in the *Annales* of the Finnish Academy, remains the best.

J. F. J.

The Builders of a Nation: a History of the Pilgrim Fathers. By Frank Grenville Beardsley, Ph.D., S.T.D. (Boston, Richard G. Badger, 1921, pp. 56, \$2.50.) A book such as this could hardly have found a publisher in any year but 1920 or 1921. Roland G. Usher's *Story of the Pilgrim Fathers* filled more than adequately the long-felt want for a sound and readable history of the Plymouth Colony. Only new material, or a fresh interpretation, could excuse another presentation of this threadbare subject. Dr. Beardsley gives us neither. His style is undistinguished; his viewpoint, precisely what one would expect from the pastor of the First Congregational Church of Aurora, Illinois. Foot-notes, bibliography, and indeed all critical apparatus are lacking. In his preface, to be sure, the author refers to a dozen standard authorities (not including Usher) by surname, and mentions recently discovered "documents and writings hitherto unknown" which he has used; but from these, whatever they may be, little juice has been extracted. The economic aspects of the colony are barely touched upon. Minor but interesting controversies, such as the actions of Captain Jones, the religion of Miles Standish, the exact force of the Compact, and the history of the *Mayflower*, are passed by. The Bay Colony and the expansion of New England are dragged in as a sort of epilogue, giving the altogether misleading impression that the Plymouth Pilgrims provided the foundation-stones of New England and of the United States. In short, it is an honest but feeble performance on a great though hackneyed theme.

One merit let us recognize; in his extensive quotations from Bradford and other contemporaries, the author has spelled out their contractions and modernized their spelling. Until this be done for the whole, or the greater part of Bradford's *History*, that matchless chronicle of colonization will remain inaccessible to the average reader. At present, beside an atrociously Bowdlerized version by an English editor, our only editions of Bradford reproduce so much of the original's phonetic spelling and manuscript abbreviations, as to repel the unscholarly public.

S. E. M.

Voyage of the Sonora in the Second Bucareli Expedition. By Don Francisco Antonio Mourelle. Translated by the Hon. Daines Barrington, with notes by Thomas C. Russell. (San Francisco, privately printed, 1920, pp. xii, 120.) This is a reprint *de luxe* of a rare and useful volume, together with maps, notes, and an index which have been added by the editor and printer, Mr. Russell. It is directed primarily to the wealthy bibliophile, in an edition of two hundred and thirty copies, but is nevertheless of value to scholars.

The body of the book is the diary of Mourelle, a pilot on the *Sonora* in the Spanish expedition of 1775 to the northwest coast of North America. A copy of the diary came into the possession of

Daines Barrington, who published a translation (London, 1781) in Barrington's *Miscellanies*. This is reproduced, line for line and page for page, together with Barrington's footnotes.

The voyage of the *Sonora* was one episode in perhaps the most important series of expeditions that the Spaniards ever sent to Alta California and the northwest coast. They succeeded in placing the formerly precarious Spanish establishments of Alta California on a permanent basis, thus averting an abandonment that might have operated against the eventual American acquisition of the province. The object of the *Sonora*, in company with the *Santiago*, its consort, was to explore the coasts north of the Spanish settlements and enquire into the supposed activities of rival powers.

Obviously, the official diary of a prominent figure like Mourelle is material of value. Still more worth while, though clearly not suited to Mr. Russell's special purpose, would have been an edition of the original Spanish, contemporary copies of which are to be found in Mexico City and Seville, besides the transcript existing in the Bancroft Library, where Mr. Russell did much of his work. Some criticism may be made of his evident failure to consult this copy in preparing his own notes. It is to be regretted, too, that Mr. Russell could not see his way clear to run off a cheaper edition which would in fact be more available to scholars than the present work is likely to be.

Nevertheless, there is much to commend in the book as it stands. The editor's notes, while not always abreast of the latest findings, were evidently prepared with care. Exceptional pains were taken in proof-reading and printing. For once, we have a book with accents where they belong. There is a good, topical index. Decidedly, the work is worth while, and a credit to its editor and publisher.

CHARLES E. CHAPMAN.

Anthology and Bibliography of Niagara Falls. By Charles Mason Dow, LL.D. In two volumes. (Albany, the State, 1921, pp. xvi, 689, 690-1423.) The late Charles M. Dow of Jamestown, N. Y., was very much interested in Niagara Falls and for sixteen years was a member of the Reservation Commission. His interest led him to compile this work, which is a bibliography and anthology of the falls, perhaps the most visited spot in America. As a whole the work is a very satisfactory compilation for the general reader and average public library, for it contains much rare and interesting material and it is conveniently arranged. It is divided into twelve chapters giving accounts of travellers, historical and reminiscent material, natural history and science, music, poetry and fiction, maps and pictures, industrial Niagara, preservation of the falls, and "the open road, guides, railroads, canals, and bridges". When selections

are not given at length, comment is made as to the character of the account.

The accounts are most interesting, from simple statements like Champlain's to affected accounts like James Dixon's (p. 241) and Lady Stuart Wortley's (p. 246), and studied descriptions by famous travellers and literary people, such as Dickens, Alfred Wallace, Sir Edwin Arnold, Howells, Margaret Fuller, Harriet Martineau, N. P. Willis, and Hawthorne. The daring of Blondin and the accounts of escapes are thrilling.

When one turns to the work not as a casual reader, but as a student and investigator, the work is not so satisfactory. It was done largely by compilers and their historical sense was frequently defective. There are many omissions. There is nothing on aboriginal Niagara. The early French period is quite weak: for instance, Champlain's works are referred to only in modern reprint editions; only three early editions of Hennepin (of about thirty) are given; Champlain's map of 1613, the earliest, is omitted, and 1632 is given as the first; Joliet's map of 1672 is not mentioned, and of the three maps of 1674 only one is cited; of Hennepin's fifteen early editions only two are mentioned; twenty-one maps of the period of discoveries are likewise omitted. The alphabetical list of authors only makes it difficult to find items in the text. For instance, LaSalle, the discoverer, is not mentioned, such subjects as "recession" and "bridges" cannot be located, and such inequalities appear as four references for the scholarly work of Dr. Frank H. Severance, and seventy-two for a newspaper correspondent.

Mr. Dow in his introduction explicitly disclaimed completeness in selections and editions. With this in mind and with the contribution which has been made to the resources of the average library and individual, perhaps the scholar will forgive the omissions.

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER.

The Life of Artemas Ward, the First Commander-in-Chief of the American Revolution. By Charles Martyn. (New York, Artemas Ward, 1921, pp. xiii, 334.) Few things are more difficult than to see the events of the past as they appeared at the time. We know the leaders who proved their ability and we assume unconsciously that the same information was at hand when it would have been most useful. This truth must be constantly remembered when we read Charles Martyn's biography of Artemas Ward, for in the mind of both author and publisher the first commander-in-chief of the Revolution has not been given the place in history which he deserves and their purpose is to assure him that position. There has been a careful examination of Ward manuscripts and secondary material wherever found, resulting in much additional information on disputed points.

The biography opens with a description of Ward's youth and his training in the enforcement of law when justice of the peace. His services in the French War are outlined as furnishing the education in arms for the future Massachusetts general. An account of the beginnings of the Revolution in New England follows, in which the importance of the villages in maintaining the sentiment for independence, in spite of the reluctance of many of the larger towns, is emphasized. Ward, representing the country, united with Samuel Adams of Boston, and a revolutionary government was established.

About eighty pages of the biography are devoted to this introduction. Nearly three times as many describe Ward's active service against the British in Boston, 1775-1776, and these are the vital pages of the volume. In them the author seeks to present the able commander to whom the first successes of the Revolution were due and he believes it unfair to give the credit for this New England victory to subordinate generals. He considers that political policy rather than superior military ability dictated the appointment of Washington as commander-in-chief by the Continental Congress, for no earlier training or proved capacity justified it. Ward was hurt and it was doubly unfortunate that Washington should have obtained his first impressions of his predecessor from James Warren, the chief among Ward's detractors, and that the British victory at New York served to discredit the new leader. It is useless to follow these controversies, but the grievance continued for years, as has the discussion of the Boston campaign.

After serving eight months under the new commander, Ward retired for a time from army life because of illness. The circumstances of his resumption of command in the Eastern Department and the difficulties of his work under constant fear of attack by the British are explained, and the merits of his activity in Massachusetts during Shays's Rebellion are shown. The monograph closes with a careful description of Ward's work in Congress, on the whole as a supporter of Washington's policies, and a brief summary of his last years at home. The volume is a useful biography, well illustrated, with abundant foot-notes, and its contents are well indexed.

CHARLES H. LINCOLN.

The Greatest American, Alexander Hamilton. An Historical Analysis of his Life and Works, together with a Symposium of Opinions by Distinguished Americans. By Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1921, pp. xx, 353, \$2.50.) Mr. Vanderberg, holding with enthusiasm the belief that Hamilton was the greatest American, has conceived a laudable desire to promote appreciation of him among American readers. His method of doing this has been, first, to address inquiries to a multitude of conspicuous persons, asking their opinions as to who was the greatest American, and

to publish the results. Some of the answers have a certain value, but most are profitless. Then the author prints an amateurish survey of Hamilton's life and qualities, couched in the language of conventional eulogy. It is doubtful if the end he had in view would not have been better achieved by somehow promoting a more extensive reading of the best of the existing biographies.

Trailmakers of the Northwest. By Paul Leland Haworth. (New York, Harcourt, Brace, and Company, 1921, pp. viii, 277, \$2.50.) Mr. Haworth's volume owes its origin to his personal enthusiasm and to his keen interest in the achievements of the men who explored the Canadian Northwest. In the preface the author says, "For many years I have been an eager reader of the literature of the subject, and repeatedly I have myself made expeditions to the dwindling regions that yet remain unexplored. The present book is the outcome of this reading and of these first-hand experiences." A large part of the volume is taken up with a narrative of the expeditions of leading explorers from Henry Hudson to Captain Roald Amundsen, one of whom sought, and the other achieved, the famous Northwest Passage. There are chapters, among others, devoted to Pierre Radisson, De la Vérendrye, Alexander Mackenzie, Alexander Henry, and Sir John Franklin. Another chapter deals with later travellers and explorers of the Canadian Northwest, and here Mr. Haworth describes his own expedition into an unexplored region lying between the Peace and Liard Rivers. Except when recounting his own experiences, the author relies for his material almost entirely upon the diaries, journals, and memoirs of the explorers themselves and he has quoted very freely from these narratives. An effort has been made, not only to tell the story of the exploration of the Northwest, but also to picture conditions in the great region of ice and snow. Some of the most interesting chapters of the book describe the habits of the beaver, methods of travel in the fur country, Indian life, and the "brotherhood of trappers and prospectors", and the author has drawn largely from his own wealth of experience for the descriptive material and anecdote which fill these pages. The volume may perhaps be criticised as lacking in unity but in passing judgment the author's limited purpose must be borne in mind. It is also true that it makes no definite contribution to our knowledge of the history of American discovery and exploration and will therefore appeal to the general reader rather than to the special student, who has long been familiar with the sources from which Mr. Haworth has drawn. The volume is absorbingly interesting, however, and leaves one with a vivid impression of the cold and hunger and privation endured by the trailmakers of the Northwest. There are a number of good illustrations together with a map and a bibliography of some of the more important original narratives of northwestern exploration. Undoubtedly the volume will have served

its most useful purpose if it awakens in the reader a desire to seek these original narratives for himself.

WAYNE E. STEVENS.

The Free Negro in Maryland, 1634-1860. By James M. Wright, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, Georgetown College. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. XCVII., no. 3.] (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1921, pp. 362, \$4.00.) From the presence of so many thousands of free negroes in ante-bellum times in the small state of Maryland one might surmise that their group must have attained separate organization there and a considerable measure of distinctiveness. That this was not so, is explained in this monograph's conclusion, which is a philosophical analysis of the free negro's status as a part of the "nether crust of the social body" in which the whites exercised control. "He had become such as he was, not because he was strong but because he was weak, because what was outstanding in him either served well the white man's purposes or failed to give offence that led to its suppression" (p. 335). The free negroes were "passive denizens", and the larger the proportion of them in a community the more unobtrusive must they be in order to procure toleration. In Baltimore, accordingly, there appears to have been less salience of individuals than in Charleston or New Orleans; while in rural Maryland, as elsewhere in the South, the free negro element was a self-effacing appendage to a régime shaped for the employment of slaves.

In the body of the monograph new light is thrown upon the precariousness of the freedom of negroes who had been manumitted by masters whose estates were afterward found to be encumbered with debt, and also upon the indenturing of free negro children; and of course the Maryland promotion of the Liberian project is enlarged upon. But for the most part the successive chapters are heavily buttressed elaborations of humdrum themes. The style of these chapters seems needlessly dull; for even if there were no picturesque figures among the Maryland free negroes, surely in the thousands of documents which the author has cited there must have been many more vivid passages than the few which he has quoted. Yet the conclusion lifts the book out of the class of the commonplace, for its substance is new, sound, and vital.

ULRICH B. PHILLIPS.

A History of Lewis County, West Virginia. By Edward Conrad Smith, A.M. (Weston, West Virginia, the Author, 1920, pp. 427.) In its history, West Virginia is a typical American state and Lewis is a typical West Virginia county. A history of this county should therefore be both of local interest and of value to the student of gen-

eral American history. Mr. Smith has successfully measured up to this opportunity, for it is just such a work that he has produced. He gives, of course, a good many details that are of interest to the people of this county only, but he also devotes considerable space to a discussion of those events and movements in which not only Lewis County but the country as a whole participated. He discusses pioneer life, describing the manners and customs of the people and detailing their thrilling experiences with the Indians; the inconveniences resulting from the lack of facilities for transportation and the changed conditions that came with the development of roads and railroads; the bitter strife that preceded and followed the secession of Virginia from the Union and the secession of West Virginia from Virginia; and finally the industrial revolution that came to Lewis County as the result of the construction of railroads and the exploitation of the mineral resources of that section. In treating these topics he has made a wise selection of materials and has presented the results of his studies in a clear and easy style.

The author does not indicate by foot-notes or otherwise the sources from which he gets his facts, except that he gives an occasional quotation from the documents. His failure to do so was probably due to the fear that cumbersome foot-notes would detract from the popularity of his book as a local history. If, however, he had made some concessions to the convenience of historical students he would have greatly increased its value as a work of scholarship without hazarding its popularity with his local *clientèle*.

O. P. CHITWOOD.

The Rise of Cotton Mills in the South. By Broadus Mitchell, Ph.D. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science, series XXXIX., no. 2.] (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1921, pp. viii, 281, \$2.50.) This is an informing book in readable English. The first chapter contains an excellent delineation of the spirit of the old South and shows the blighting effects of slavery and slave methods of growing cotton on manufacturing development. Later chapters tell of the beginnings of the cotton mills, and their early vicissitudes. There was in the South leadership of sufficient intelligence even though at that time untrained, to make use of natural resources of climate and labor and to inaugurate the present splendid development of the cotton industry.

Early leaders like Gregg and Hammett are freely quoted, newspaper files are drawn upon and much valuable information relative to the spirit and ideas of the times is given. Most of the quotations are from the Carolinas, and too little attention is paid to textile developments elsewhere. However, since the same motives and conditions prevailed generally over the South the picture drawn for the Carolinas is essentially correct for the entire section.

The chapters covering the relation of labor and capital to the mills are particularly well done. The quotations are almost too numerous and at times leave one in doubt as to the author's own interpretations of the views presented. Men like Tompkins are too much quoted. Tompkins was a prolific writer but not a safe guide as an engineer or a prophet. It is to be regretted that the views of engineers like Lockwood, Makepeace, Sheldon, and Greene are not put forth. The activities of the New England mill engineers are not sufficiently recognized but the part played by commission houses and machinery houses is lucidly outlined.

The book states that New England cotton manufacturers never sought to realize Southern advantages in a large way. The author must have overlooked such great mills as those owned by the Dwight Manufacturing Co. at Alabama City or by the Massachusetts Mills at Lindale, as well as many others equally important. On page 270, 10,000 spindles is given as an economical size for a mill. This is the practice for small yarn mills such as those near Gastonia, but the average for mills in South Carolina is much larger. Probably from 50,000 to 100,000 spindles would be considered the most economical unit by most Southern manufacturers.

On the whole, the book is excellent, not only for the historian but also for the cotton manufacturer.

A History of the Constitution of Minnesota, with the first verified Text. By William Anderson, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Political Science, in collaboration with Albert J. Lobb, Ph.B., LL.B., Comptroller of the University. [Research Publications of the University of Minnesota, Social Science Series, no. 15.] (Minneapolis, the University, 1921, pp. vii, 323, \$1.75.)

Journal, Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875, with an Historical Introduction by Isidor Loeb, Ph.D., LL.B., and a Biographical Account by Floyd C. Shoemaker, A.M. In two volumes. (Columbia, State Historical Society, 1920, pp. 509, 515-954.) Professor Anderson has prepared a clear and scholarly history of the constitution of Minnesota. Minnesota is the one state having experience with a bicameral constitutional convention. Democratic and Republican members elected to frame the constitution of 1857 met separately in two conventions, but finally united upon a single document for submission to the people. The full account of the relationships of these two bodies is of great interest and value. One criticism of this book is that it confines itself too closely to the textual history of the constitution, once that instrument was framed. The author does not altogether neglect other factors, and makes frequent reference to judicial decisions, but his chapter on amendments to the constitution would have been more interesting to the reviewer had it commented upon the experience of Minnesota with five-sixths verdicts in civil cases (p. 157), and with the

plan of expressly subjecting the enactment of special laws to judicial control (p. 170). In his comments upon "due process of law" the author does not seem to have in mind the broad judicial construction of that constitutional guarantee (p. 160).

One defect, perhaps to some extent necessary in a work upon the constitutional history of a single state, is that the author does not bring out sharply the more important tendencies of constitutional development in Minnesota and their relationship to developments throughout the country since 1857. What the author gives us is good, but more of comparative discussion would have been helpful.

Students of state constitutional history will be pleased with the publication of the *Journal* of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875. This is one of the important conventions for which neither journals nor debates were previously available. As published, the *Journal* makes an attractive appearance. The biographical account preceding the text will naturally be of interest chiefly to residents of Missouri; but students of state constitutional history throughout the country will welcome the clear though brief introduction by Professor Loeb on Constitutions and Constitutional Conventions in Missouri.

Publications such as the two here under review will serve as material aids to the preparation of a comprehensive history of state constitutional development. Such a history, when written, must take full account not only of the forces which determine what constitutions shall contain, but also of those which determine how they shall operate and be construed.

WALTER F. DODD.

ERRATUM

In the review of Hogan's *Ireland in the European System* (XXVI. 768, third paragraph, line 8), "material accessible in French" should read, material accessible in *print*.